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ently throughout. If civics is to be the history of the future this book can be considered a worthy text. Its illustrations are good; its style is excellent, and its discussions accurate. It does not dwell on chronology nor on military history.

On the other hand it contains little historical narrative nor does it advance with the mathematical procedure of events common in such texts. Whether or not it will make a good text depends upon the light in which history is regarded and the advancement of historical thinking. H. M. B.

The Land of the Miamis. By ELMORE BARCE, Fowler, Indiana. The Benton Review Shop, 1922. Pp. 422.

A book of this nature will appeal to those who are interested in a readable, historically accurate account of the early struggles for supremacy in the Old Northwest, from the end of the Revolution to the Battle of Tippecanoe.

The author is a historian, writing in an attractive style and securing his material from a wide variety of sources. The greater part of the book is based on the letters written to the war department by Gov. Wm. H. Harrison. References are also made to a bibliography of practically one hundred volumes.

The English contrary to the provisions of the treaty of 1783 refused to give up their posts in the Northwest. They attempted to maintain possession of the fur trade by inciting the Indians to war against the Americans who were crowding in from the south and east. Within this territory was one of the most important tribes of the middle west. These Miamis could not help but resist when they found themselves being crowded farther away from the rich hunting grounds of southern Indiana and Kentucky. To share their hunting grounds with the Shawnees coming from the south; the Wyandots from the east; and the Pottawatomies from the northwest, earlier, had been enough to try their patience to the breaking point. But now to see the grazing land of the buffalo and the home of the beaver completely destroyed was too great a blow. The pelts of these animals when carried to the northern British posts meant a wealth of comfort and pleasure for the Indian. The loss of these was undoubtedly

due cause for the Shawnee brothers, Tecumseh and the Prophet to attempt a coalition of the tribes in an effort to drive the early settlers back across the Ohio. On the other hand the author is correct in attempting to justify the acts of the early Kentuckians and others who matched their wits against the treachery of the red man in an effort to gain control of the rich unutilized prairie lands beyond the Wabash.

This narrative, interesting as a novel, but yet a sound piece of historical information, enriched by extracts on the wild animals, such as the beaver and the buffalo, a clear topographical description of the country, a close-up view of the life of the Indian, and the early pioneers who won this domain, comes to a climax with the breaking of the Indian power in the northwest and the ascendancy of American control in an account of the battle of Tippecanoe.

V. O. PINKERTON.

Northern Ute Music. Bureau of American Ethnology, 1922.

By FRANCIS DINSMORE, 1918, Washington, Government Printing office. Pp. 213.

THIS book is interesting and useful to students and others interested in folk lore, music or Indian history. It deals with the Ute Indians and their customs of living. In the account are included a history of the Ute Indians, origin of their name, tribal organization, descriptions of their homes, temper, language, food, industries and general customs.

The author, by careful investigation and research compiled a very fine collection of facts and interesting data on the Utes.

MARY E. CREIGMILE.

Lincoln, An Account of His Personal Life, Especially of Its Springs of Action as Revealed and Deepened by the Ordeal of War. By NATHANIEL WRIGHT STEPHENSON. Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, 1922. Pp. 474.

THE author has evidently made some effort to add something to our knowledge of Lincoln, although the result is doubtful. He has neither understanding nor appreciation of pioneer life and his indulgence in mysticism is entirely uncalled for in treating of so simple a character. Speaking of Thomas Lincoln: "An incurable vagrant he came at last to